This
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the 1st and 2nd statements are FALSE.

5. [1] A hero is defined as a “person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.” [2] A Hero is someone who possesses great courage, strength, and is favored by the gods.
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the 1st and 2nd statements are FALSE.

6. [1] a Bayani is someone who fights with his ‘*bayan*’ or community. [2] A modern Bayani can be anyone who sacrifices even the littlest of things for the benefit of others.
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the 1st and 2nd statements are FALSE.

7. [1] “kalooban ng bayan,” which can be roughly translated as aspirations coming from the inside of a person, or people’s will. [2] And to refer to things that our ancestors deem “may saysay” or important.
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the 1st and 2nd statements are FALSE.

8. [1] Our ancestors believed that there are two parts of being a person, the “panlabas” (external, the body) and the “panloob” (internal), [2] which has two main life forces - the “ginhawa,’ which is located in the liver and animates the good life or well-being of a person which makes him have a comfortable life and feel good health.
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the 1st and 2nd statements are FALSE.

9. [1] The fact that the nation is imagined does not make it any less real. [2] Nations are very real — real enough that people are prepared to kill and die for them as Anderson pointed out.
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the 1st and 2nd statements are FALSE.

10. [1] The emergence of nationalism was a product of specific historical circumstances and actors. [2] The historical circumstances Anderson highlighted were the interaction of capitalism and the development of printing technology.
*

2 points

A if the 1st statement is TRUE and the 2nd statement is FALSE.
B if the 1st statement is FALSE and the 2nd statement is TRUE.
C if both the 1st and 2nd statements are TRUE.
D if both the

.
c. It provided him with opportunities for social mobility.
d. It had no direct influence on his life.

14. How did commercial agriculture and the New Principalia contribute to Jose Rizal's emergence?*

1 point

a. They created economic opportunities that allowed him to pursue education abroad.
b. They established a social class that Rizal belonged to, enabling his rise to prominence.
c. They shaped the political landscape, which influenced Rizal's nationalist views.
d. They had no relevance to Rizal's development.

15. Which factor posed challenges to the education system during Rizal's time?
*

1 point

a. The Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life
b. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia
c. The Trouble with Education
d. Spanish Reaction

16. What did Rizal experience as a result of the shifting ground during the nineteenth century?
*

1 point

a. He witnessed the decline of traditional social structures.
b. He observed the changing dynamics of power and authority.
c. He navigated through a society undergoing transformation.
d. All of the above

17. How did the Spanish react to Jose Rizal's growing influence?
*

1 point

a. They saw him as a threat and attempted to suppress his ideas.
b. They acknowledged his contributions and supported his endeavors.
c. They remained indifferent to his activities.
d. Spanish Reaction had no impact on Rizal's journey.

18. Which factor played the most significant role in Jose Rizal's emergence?
*

1 point

a. The Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life
b. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia

c. The Trouble with Education
d. Spanish Reaction

19. What was the primary effect of the Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life on Jose Rizal’s contemporaries?
*

1 point

a. It led to a resurgence of indigenous culture and traditions.
b. It propelled social and economic progress within the community.
c. It created tensions and conflicts among different groups.
d. It had no discernible impact on Rizal’s contemporaries.

20. How did commercial agriculture and the New Principalia shape Rizal’s aspirations?
*

1 point

a. They exposed him to the possibilities of economic advancement.
b. They influenced his understanding of class dynamics and inequality.
c. They provided him with financial resources to pursue education.
d. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia had no relevance to Rizal’s aspirations.

21. What was the consequence of the trouble with education during Rizal’s time?
*

1 point

a. It hindered the intellectual development of the population.
b. It fostered a sense of dissatisfaction and rebellion.
c. It resulted in a decline in literacy rates.
d. The trouble with education had no significant consequence.

22. Which factor played a pivotal role in the shifting ground during the nineteenth century?
*

1 point

a. The Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life
b. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia
c. The Trouble with Education
d. Spanish Reaction

23. How did Spanish Reaction impact Rizal’s journey?
*

1 point

a. It fueled his determination and commitment to his cause.
b. It forced him to retreat and abandon his aspirations.
c. It resulted in his exile and separation from his homeland.
d. Spanish Reaction had no direct impact on Rizal.

24. What was the long-term effect of the Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life on the Philippines?
*

1 point

a. It contributed to the preservation of indigenous culture and traditions.
b. It led to the integration of different communities and increased diversity.
c. It created a society marked by social inequality and discrimination.
d. The Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life had no lasting effect.

25. How did commercial agriculture and the New Principalia influence the political landscape?

*

1 point

a. They facilitated the rise of political movements advocating for change.
b. They consolidated powerwithin a small group of elites.
c. They resulted in political apathy among the general population.
d. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia had no impact on the political landscape.

26. What was the consequence of the trouble with education on the intellectual development of the population?

*

1 point

a. It hindered the growth of critical thinking and innovation.
b. It fostered a culture of intellectual curiosity and exploration.
c. It led to the emergence of a highly educated society.
d. The trouble with education had no lasting consequence on intellectual development.

27. Which aspect had the most significant influence on Rizal’s understanding of the societal changes during the nineteenth century?

*

1 point

a. The Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life
b. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia
c. The Trouble with Education
d. Spanish Reaction

28. How did Spanish Reaction affect the indigenous population?

*

1 point

a. It suppressed their cultural practices and traditions.
b. It provided opportunities for integration and assimilation.
c. It had no direct impact on the indigenous population.
d. Spanish Reaction fostered a sense of unity and resistance among the indigenous population.

29. What was the primary effect of the shifting ground during the nineteenth century?

*

1 point

a. It resulted in social and political instability.
b. It facilitated economic progress and development.
c. It led to a reevaluation of societal norms and values.
d. The shifting ground had no significant effect.

30. Which factor had the most profound influence on Rizal’s journey?

*

1 point

a. The Pueblo and the Reordering of Native Life
b. Commercial Agriculture and the New Principalia
c. The Trouble with Education
d. Spanish Reaction

31. How did Rizal perceive patriotism during his early years?

*

1 point

a. It was a duty solely reserved for political leaders.
b. It involved unconditional loyalty to the Spanish government.
c. It encompassed love for one’s country and dedication to its welfare.
d. Rizal did not have a clear concept of patriotism during his early years.

32. What influenced Rizal’s early concept of patriotism?
*

1 point

a. His exposure to the social injustices and abuses in the Philippines.
b. His education in Europe and exposure to nationalist movements.
c. His interactions with fellow intellectuals and reformists.
d. All of the above

33. What role did Rizal’s early concept of patriotism play in his later activism?
*

1 point

a. It served as the foundation for his nationalist writings and actions.
b. It led to his disillusionment and withdrawal from political affairs.
c. It had no significant impact on his later activism.
d. Rizal’s early concept of patriotism is unknown.

34. What was the significance of the year 1880 in Rizal’s life?
*

1 point

a. It marked the beginning of his travels across Europe.
b. It was the year he completed his medical studies in Madrid.
c. It witnessed the publication of his first novel, "Noli Me Tangere."
d. The year 1880 had no particular significance in Rizal’s life.

35. How did the events of 1880 contribute to Rizal’s development as a patriot?
*

1 point

a. They exposed him to the realities of colonial oppression.
b. They provided him with opportunities to engage with fellow reformists.
c. They inspired him to advocate for social and political change in the Philippines.
d. All of the above

36. What impact did Rizal’s early concept of patriotism have on his writings?
*

1 point

a. It influenced the themes and messages of his literary works.
b. It led to a complete rejection of Spanish influence in his writings.
c. It had no discernible impact on his writings.
d. Rizal did not engage in writing during his early years.

37. How did Rizal’s early concept of patriotism differ from traditional notions of loyalty?
*

1 point

a. It emphasized the importance of cultural preservation and national identity.
b. It prioritized obedience to authority and the colonial government.
c. It rejected the idea of loyalty and called for radical actions.
d. Rizal’s early concept of patriotism aligned with traditional notions of loyalty.

38. In Rizal’s early concept of patriotism, what did "love of country" entail?
*

1 point

a. Blind devotion to the government and its policies.
b. A deep sense of connection and responsibility towards the Filipino people.
c. The pursuit of personal gain and advancement within the colonial system.
d. Rizal did not have a clear understanding of "love of country."

39. How did Rizal’s early concept of patriotism impact his relationship with the Spanish authorities?
*

1 point

a. It led to his open defiance and rebellion against Spanish rule.
b. It resulted in his collaboration with the Spanish government.
c. It caused him to adopt a diplomatic approach in his dealings with the authorities.
d. Rizal’s early concept of patriotism had no impact on his relationship with the Spanish authorities.

40. What role did Rizal’s early concept of patriotism play in his decision to study abroad?
*

1 point

a. It motivated him to seek knowledge and skills to contribute to his country’s progress.
b. It drove him to distance himself from his homeland and pursue personal ambitions.
c. It had no influence on his decision to study abroad.
d. Rizal did not have a clear concept of patriotism when he decided to study abroad.

41. How did the year 1880 shape Rizal’s understanding of societal issues?
*

1 point

a. It exposed him to the struggles faced by Filipinos under colonial rule.
b. It provided him with insights into the global political landscape.
c. It marked a turning point in his intellectual and ideological development.
d. The year 1880 had no impact on Rizal’s understanding of societal issues.

42. What was the significance of Rizal’s early concept of patriotism in the broader context of Philippine history?
*

1 point

a. It laid the foundation for the Philippine revolution against Spain.
b. It sparked a nationwide movement for independence.
c. It had no significant impact on the course of Philippine history.
d. Rizal’s early concept of patriotism is not considered historically significant.

43. How did the events of 1880 shape Rizal’s personal journey as a patriot?
*

1 point

a. They inspired him to dedicate his life to the reform of Philippine society.
b. They led to his involvement in political movements advocating for change.
c. They deepened his understanding of the social and political issues in the Philippines.
d. All of the above.

44. What role did Rizal’s early concept of patriotism play in the formation of his national identity?
*

1 point

a. It solidified his sense of pride and belonging to the Filipino nation.
b. It led to his rejection of his Spanish heritage and identification as a Filipino.
c. It had no impact on his formation of a national identity.

d. Rizal did not develop a national identity during his early years.

45. How did Rizal's early concept of patriotism contribute to the overall movement for Philippine independence?
*

1 point

a. It laid the groundwork for future generations of Filipino patriots.
b. It inspired others to question and challenge colonial rule.
c. It provided a philosophical framework for the struggle for independence.
d. All of the above.

46. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The rise of commercial agriculture in many areas and a shift in the pattern of land ownership.
B. The consolidation of ownership and control of vast tracts of land for growing export crops.
C. The demand for products like sugar and abaca by industrial powers.

47. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. Rizal's self-sacrifice and his writings.
B. The deep admiration and gratitude of his countrymen.
C. The study and interrogation of Rizal's life and works.

48. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The opening of Manila port to international trade.
B. Wealth flowing into native Filipino hands.
C. The exposure of the Philippines to global influences and trade networks.

49. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The execution of the three Filipino priests known as "Gomburza."
B. The rise of nationalist sentiments and movements.
C. The initiation of the anti-friar movement in Manila and demands for civil liberties.

50. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The towns grew out of the barangays organized around a mission church.
B. The establishment of a centralized religious and social structure.
C. The consolidation of power and influence by the church.

51. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The rise of industrial powers and their demand for products.
B. The expansion of commercial agriculture to meet the demand.
C. The influx of wealth and economic growth in the Philippines.

52. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The rise of commercial agriculture in many areas and a shift in the pattern of land ownership.
B. The consolidation of ownership and control of vast tracts of land for growing export crops.
C. The opening of key Philippine ports to world trade.

53. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The consolidation of ownership and control of vast tracts of land for growing export crops.
B. The rise of large landowning elites and the concentration of wealth.
C. The exploitation and displacement of indigenous communities.

54. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The celebration of major events in the life cycle of the residents in front of the church.
B. The reinforcement of religious and cultural traditions.
C. The strengthening of community bonds and social cohesion.

55. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The rise of commercial agriculture in many areas and a shift in the pattern of land ownership.
B. The displacement of indigenous communities from their ancestral lands.
C. The loss of traditional farming practices and cultural heritage.

56. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. Rizal’s self-sacrifice and his writings.
B. The inspiration and motivation for future generations of Filipinos.
C. The perpetuation of Rizal’s ideas and principles in the national consciousness.

57. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The consolidation of ownership and control of vast tracts of land for growing export crops.
B. The rise of haciendas and large-scale agrarian estates.
C. The exploitation and oppression of tenant farmers and agricultural workers.

58. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. The opening of Manila port to international trade.
B. The influx of foreign goods and influences into the Philippine market.
C. The growth of commercial centers and urbanization in Manila.

59. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. Rise of the Middle Class
B. Emergence of Filipino Intellectuals/Ilustrados

C. Growth of democratic and nationalistic ideals

60. In each of the following, one is the cause and two are the effects. Select the letter of the **cause** in the choices provided.*

2 points

A. Unification of the Filipino clergy
B. Secularization of Parishes
C. Conflict between the regular and secular priests